RANDALL'S LIFE OF JEFFERSON.

MRE LIPE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. By Harry S. Rasnatt, LL D. 3 vois. Vol. I. Svo., pp. 645. Derby & Jackson. A new biography of the eminent statesman mhose principles have exerted such a wide reaching bilinence on the political developments of this country, must derive its obief interest from the light it sheds on the details of his personal history, rather than from any exposition of his public policy and measures. No subjects connected with the Goverament of the United States have received more ample discussion, or, on the whole, are better understood, than the systems of which Mr. Jefferson on the one hand, and Gen. Hamilton on the other are regarded as the exponents. Of Mr. Jefferson's life, however, in its more private and demestic relations, we have hitherto had but comparatively little information. Tacker's ponderons biography is meager in its illustrations of the man; Ravner's is superficial and unestisfactory; and it has been reserved to the author of this work to elaborate an shouldant store of materials igto an interesting personal history. It is in this point of view only that we shall look at his volume in the present article

In preparing his biography, Mr. Randall has been favored with free access to a great variety of sources which have heretofore remained in abeyance, including copious manuscript documents, cotemporary records, personal journals, extensive correspondence, and the recollections and memoranda of a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances. Its most striking fault, indeed-which is that of prolixity-is probably due to the enticing richness of his materials, rather than to any lack of the gift of compression and terse arrangement in composition.

reserving our criticism on the portions treating of

Jefferson's political career to a possible future oc-

The house in which Thomas Jefferson was born was an old-fashioned farm-house, a story and a half in hight, with four spacious rooms and a hall on the ground floor, and the usual massive stack of chimneys planted against each gable end on the outside. It was in a commanding locality in Albermarle County. Virginia, in the midst of the noble mountains of the Old Dominion, and presenting a romantic and delightful view on every side. The father of Jefferson was a planter in moderate circumstancee; a man of Herculean stature and strength, of plain manners, reserved in his disposition, of few words, and with an unbounded self reliance. Tradition has preserved the memory of his physical exploits. He could simultaneously "head up (raise from their sides to an upright position) two hogsheads of tobacco, weighing nearly a thousand pounds spiece. He once directed three able bodied negroes to pull down a dilapidated shed by means of a rope, but when they could not succeed in the attempt, he seized the rope with his own hands and dragged the building incontinently to the ground. His mind was no less vigorous and active. He and the same love of mathematics for which his son was afterward distinguished. All his neighbors relied on his prompt and sagacious judgment; and though devoted to the rough pursuits of border life his taste for literature was so great that he passed his evenings in reading the English historians, cossyists and poets. He was ford of Addison, Swift, and Pope, but his prime favorite was Shakes peare, of whose works his fine and well-thumbed copy is yet extant. He died when Thomas was only 14 years old, but he had already impressed upon his sen many of the features of his own character. He had taught him to be a bold rifer, a good shot, and a fearless sportsman. Nor had his intellectual training been neglected. The boy was kept constantly at school; good books were placed in his hands in the evening, and he was taught many lessons of system, punctuality, energy and

After his father's decease, he was sent to an excel lent classical school in the vicinity, where he remained two years, and in 1760, at the sge of about 17, he entered an advanced class at William and Mary College in Williamsburg. At first, he was somewhat addicted to sewing wild cats, and spent much time in company, in playing on the violin, and in riding-an exercise for which he cherished an ardent taste through life. His second year, however, was wholly occupied with study. He devoted no fewer than fifteen hours a day to his books, uniting a decided love of the classics with a passion for mathematice. "He maintained his fam liarity with this science, kept up with its advances, and made a practical use of it in all the concerns where it is applicable through life. In later years, we shall find him giving the most attention to the classics. He was a fine and even a critical Latin and Greek scholar. The most difficult authors in those languages were read by him with ease-were habitu ally read by him as recreations, sustened from official and other labors, and they became the most prized solaces of his old age. Of French, as a written language, he had a thorough knowledge. His acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon, Italian and Spanish has been assigned to his college period but this is a mistake, unless so far as mere rudi ments are concerned. He studied the Anglo-Saxon during his law studies, to enable him to die for him self into the ancient fountains of the English common law. The Italian was taken up immediately after. The impressions of his family were that he did not study Spanish until he went to France, in 1784."

His attainments in belies lettres appear in all his earlier writings. There was no grant department, and scarcely a branch of liberal learning then taught in which he was not comparatively well versed; and he seems to have relished them all with two exceptions-ethics and metaphysics. He greatly approved of reading works calculated to foster the moral sense, and strongly recommended a favorite nephew to read Epictetus, Xenophontis Memorabilia, Plato's Speratic Dialogues, Cicero's Philosophies, Autoninus, and Seneca. "He was more partial to the Greek than the Roman Sterature; and among the Greeks, the Athenians were, in all respects, his chosen people. In the 'dense logic' and burning declamation of eratory, he placed Demosthenes immeasurably above Cicero; but he ranked the philosophies of the latter with those of Secrates, and above those of Epictetus. Among the ancient historians be gave a desided preference to Thucydides and Tacise. Plutarch was first dishked, but afterward liked by him. Among the moderns, he admired Hune's style, but from his very first perusal of him detested his political sentiments, and therefore preferred the elder and less elegant historians of Enpland. For fiction he had so little taste that nearly every work he ever read of this class could here be stated. The list now embraced little, probably nothing, beyond the works of Steroe and Fielding, a part of those of Smollett, Marmonte.'s Tales, Gil Hiss, and Den Quixote. The last was perhaps the

only sevel he ever read the second time, or ever very keenly reliabed."

Soon after leaving college, Mr. Jefferson entered upen the study of the isw in the office of George Wathe in Williamsburg, where he remained for five years, spending the Sammer months, however, on the old homestead at Shadwell. "The systematic industry of his college life continued. Notwithstanding the time given to company, he centrived to pass nearly twice the usual number of hours of law students in his studies. He placed a clock in his bed-room, and as soon as he could distinguish its bands in the grey of the Summer morning, he rose and commenced his labors. In Winter e rose purctually at 5. His hour of retiring in the Semmer, in the country, was 9-in the Winter, at 10. A: Shadwell, his s'udies were very little interrupted by company. He usually took a gallop on borseback during the day and at twilight walked to the top of Monticello. An bour or two given to the society of his family, and the favorite violin, completed the list of interruptions, and still left 14 or 15 hours for study and reading."

The portraiture of Mr Jefferson at this time, as drawn by our author, is of a highly flattering character, though little in keeping with the common traditional ideas on the subject.

THE YOUNG JEFFERSON.

THE YOUNG JEFFERSON.

His appearance was engaging. His face, though angular and for from beautiful, beamed with intelligence, with benevolence, and with the cheerful vivacity of a happy, bopeful spirt. His complexion was rucdy, and celicately fair, his reddish chestnut hairt laxurant and silken. His full, deep-set eyes, the prevaiting color of which was a light hazel (or flecks of hazel on a groundwork of gray), were peculiarily expressive, and mirrored, as the clear lake mirrors the cloud, every emetion which was passing through his mitd. He stood eix feet two and a half inches in hight and though very slim at this period, his form was erect and sinewy, and his movements displayed enarticity and vigor. He was an expert musician, a fine dancer, a dashing ricer, and there was no manly exercise in which he cound not play well his past. His manners were unusually graceful, but simple and cordial. His conversation already possessed no inconsiderable share of that charm which, in after years was so much extelled by friends, and to which enemies attributed so seductive an influence in molding the young and the wavering to his political views. There was a frankness, earnestness, and cordiality in its tone—a deep sympathy with humsnity—a confidence in man, and a sanguine hopefulness in his destiny, which irresiably won upon the feelings not only of the ordinary hearer, but of those grave man whose cummerce with the world had perhaps led them to form less glowing estimates of it—of such men as the scholarlike Small, the sagacious Wythe, the courtly and gifted Fauquier. Mr. Jefferson's temper was form less glowing estimates of it—of such men as the scholarlike Small, the segacious Wythe, the courty and gifted Fauquier. Mr. Jefferson's temper was gentle, kindly, and drogiving. If it naturally had anything of that warmth which is the usual concomitant of affections and sympathies so ardent, and it no doubt had it had been subjugated by habitual control. Yet, under its even placifity, there were not wanting those indications of calm rein-reliance and courage which all instinctively recognize and respect. There is not an instance on record of his having been engaged in a personal let courte, or his having suffered a personal in digitly. Possessing the accomplibments, he avoided the vices, of the young Virginia gentry of the day, and a class of habits, which, if not vices themselves, were too often made the preindes to them. He never gambled. To avoid importunities to games which were gameled. To avoid importunities to games which were generally accompanied with betting, he never learned to distinguish one card from another; he was moderate in the enjoyments of the table; to strong drinks he had an aversion which rarely yielded to any circumstances; his mouth was unpelluted by oaths or tobacco! Though he speeks of enjoying "the victory of a favorite herse," and the "death of the fox," he never put but one horse in training to run—never run but a single race, and he very rarely joined in the pleasant excitement—he knew it to be too pleasant for the applying student—of the chase. With such qualities of initio and character, with the favor of powerful friends. and relatives, and even of vice-royalty to urge him on ward, Mr. Jefferson was not a young man to be lightly regurded by the young or old of either sex. He became of age in 1764.

He was admitted to the bar in 1767, at the age of 24; in 1769 was chosen a member of the House of Burgesses, and in 1772 was married. He i now fully launched on puolic life, and without at tempting to follow the successive steps of his conspicuous career, we will only pick out a few of the personal incidents, which Mr. Randall bas diligently collected, and to which, for the general reader, his work owes its principal attractions.

HIS DAUGHTER WISHES TO BE A NUN. In April, 1789, an incident of an interesting character occurred in Mr. Jefferson's family. His oldest daughter, as has been seen had been educated in the views and feelings of the Church of England. Her mother had zea couly molecular young mind in that direction. Her father had done nothing certainly by word or act to divert it from that channel; and it has flowed or, for aught Martha knew or suspected to the contrary, with his full approbation. If she had then been called upon to state what were her father's rewon'd have declared that her I pressions were that he leaned to the tene's of the church to which his family belonged. The daring and lippant infidelity now rife in French society disguster hippant intically now rife in French solicity disgusted the earnest, serious, naturally reverential giri. The calm sectivation of Panthement, its examples of serene and holy life, its intellectual associations, woold her away from the turmoil, and glare, and wickedness, and emplices without. After meditating on the subject for a time, she wrote her father for his permission to remain in the convent, and to dedicate herself to the

ties of a religious life.
For a day or two-she received no answer. Then his carriage rolled up to the door of the Abbaye, and poo Martha met ber lather in a fever of doubts and fear Martha met ber laiber in a fever of doubts and fe ars.

Nover was his smile more benignant and gende. He had a private interview with the Abbess. He then teld his caughters he had come for them. They stepped into his carrage—it rolled away—and Martha's school life was ended. Hone forth she was introduced into society—and presided, so far as was appropriate to her age, as the mistress of her father's household. But sums paid to "Balbatre for leasons on the harpeichord," to the "guntar master," to be "dancing master," to "Polly's Spanish master," &c., continue to find their record in the account-book during Mr. Jefferson's further stay in France.

Neither he nor Martha ever, after her first letter on the subject, made the remotest a lusion, to each other.

Neither he nor Marths ever, after her first letter on the subject, made the remotest a lusion, to each other, to her request to enter a convent. She spoke of it freely, in after years, to her children—and always expressed her full approbation of her father's course on the occasion. She always spoke of her early wish as rather the dictate of a transient sentiment than a fixed conviction of religious duty, and she warmly appended the quiet and gentle way which her father took to lead her back to her family, her friends and her country.

her country.
HIS RETURN FROM FRANCE. HIS RETURN FROM FRANCE.

Two or three days before reaching home, Mr. Jefferson had sent an express directing his overseer to have his house made ready for his reception by a specified day. The over-eer mentioned this, and the news flew like wildfire over the different farms which it is customary to mention collectively as Monticello. The laves could hardly attend to their work. They asked leave to make his return a holiday, and of course received permission. Bright and early were all up on the app inted day, washed clean of the stains of labor, and attired in their "Sunday best." They first determined to receive him at the foot of the mountain; and down they marched in a body. Never dragged on hours so slowly. Finally, the men began to straggle onward—the women and children fodowed—and the swarm did not settle again until they reached the conficus of the estate, perhaps two miles from the house. ince of the estate, perhaps two mice from the house. by and by a carriage and four horses was seen rapidly approaching. The negroes raised a shout. The pot-tilious piled their whips, and in a moment more the carriage was in their midst. Martha's description of what ensued is sufficiently accurate until the summit of the notch between Monticello and Carter's Mountain was attained. She ceilo and Carter's Mountain was attained. Sha says, the carriage was almost drawn up by hand. We consider cld Wornley's authority the best on this point! He pointed out the very spot soon after the carriage had turned off from the highway, when in spite of the entreaties and commands (not however, we imagine, very sternly uttered!) of the "old mas-

* It had that peculiar ruddiness produced by a very thin skin filled with minute exposed webs. The cuticle was so thin and fragile that it pecied off after the slightest exposure to sun or

is the been generally mentioned as red. It was not so with the sense in which that designation is ordinarily understood—though it had a decidedly reddish or "sandy" tings that in the sense in which that designation is ordinarily understood—though it had a decidedly reddish or "sandy" tings thair of its color is eften denominated "sandy" in France, a few white hairs intermixed with it; during his France, a few white hairs intermixed with it; during his France, these became shundart enough to considerably modify the original hose, at the time of his death, it was much whitened but retained the sandy tings very perceptibly. A locket, containing his hair at all these periods, hes under our sye as we write. These are but minutia, but whatever is worth telling is worth telling securately. telling securately.

† His grandson, Col. Thomas J. Randelph, informs us that cards were never played in his house.

ter," the horses were detached and the sheeting growd pushed and dragged toe heavy vehicle at no enail's pace up the further ascent, until it reached the laws in first of the house. Mr Jefferson had no idea lawn in front of the house. Mr. Jeffersen had no idea whatever of bring "toted" (Africannoe for "car idea) from the earriage door into his house—riding on mea not being to his taste. But who can control his destiny? Not a word could be heard in the wild upnow, and when he steeped from the carriage he unexpectedly landed on a cluster of swarthy arms, and amid the oriental salutations described by Martha, waborne of ce more under his own roof-tree. The ore wirespectfully orche apart for the young ladies, and athestately, graceful Martha and the little fairy-like Maria advanced between the deak little, escorbed by "Jack Eppes," stouts rent the sky and many a curly-beaded urchin was held aloft to catch a look of what besded urchin was held aloft to catch a lock of what their mothers and sisters were kiready firmly per suaded could not be paralled in the Ancient Dominion!

The house as here described was but a part of the completed Motticel of after years, and was far less perfect in its appointments. The remark that Mr. Jef ferron was "often one of the workmen" in constructing it, is to be taken with some qualification. He had a tong used one of its rooms as a private workship. This was fitted up with a variety of tools, and he frequently spent his bours of exercise in it especially in bad weather, making some small article, like a case for booke, a simple instrument, or the like. He may have also made architectural models, but this was about all. Those political painters who have represented tim as a Cincinnatus, engaged in maoual labor as tis chief and favorite occupation, except when dragged forth by the exigencies of the State, have painted purely a sancy sketch. If this is a statesman a ment, he is not entitled to claim it. With him maoual labor was the amusement, mental labor the occupation. He had however, a decided fondness for cearly all mechanical pursuits (as well as agriculteral once) JEFFERSON AS A MECHANIC. all mechanical pursuits (as well as agricultural ones) and great bandiness in acquiring their manipulations. He could turn off his bits of cabinet were with neafnote and dispatch, and tradition is disposed to claim that he could have successfully aspired to the mystery of shoeing his horse, had occasion demanded.

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS. Mr. Jefferson had the rare good for use not only to steer clear of those painful misunder-tandings which occurred between Adams and Fracklin, but to even steer clear of the jealeusy of either party. This was easy enough, if not a matter of course, as far as Franklin was concerned. But to remain on terms of Franklin was concerned. But to remain on terms of confidential intercourse and warm friendship with him and at the same time with the impetuous and always (when irritated) morbidly jealous Mr. Adams, was an achievement requiring tact and good sense. It was readily undertaken, however, by Jefferson, for the 'Co ossus of Independence,' always, in spite of folbles and follies held a high place in his respect, and a warm place in his affections. This wise and proper effort completely succeeded. Adams's early attachment for Jefferson ripered and deepsned. More scrupulous regard to the rights, more gettlemanly consideration for the feelings of a colleague and associate, were never exhibited, than Mr. A'ams uniformly exhibited toward Jefferson during their common stay in France, and throughout all their subsequent say in France, and throughout all their subsequent intercourse as co-embassadors. Indeed, towa d Jefintercourse as co-embessedors. Indeed, toward Jefferson, Acams always (with an unfortunate exception or two) seems to us to have laid aside the imperiousness, the pugnacity, the dogmatism, and the jealousy of his nature, and to have exhibited the same beautiful traits that he uniformly did in his domestic circle. No finer passage occurs in his personal history, than his habitual treatment of J. flerson; and it serves to show how this lion, generally rampant, could be the lamb, if he was considerately dealt with, and some little grains of allowance made for his fables. Adams treated Lefferson like a younger brother—the next grains of allowance made for his fubles. Adams treated Jefferson like a younger brother—the next younger and near his own age. Jefferson, as much from real feeling as from tact, took the younger brother's place. He always asked Mr. Adams's opinien first and always urged him to take the post of honor. Hie felt that this was due to Mr. Alams's regionity in years and public services. This unusual modesty meifed the stormy New England chief.

This friendly tableau would not be quite complete

modesty meited the stormy New Eagland chief.

This friendly tableau would not be quite complete without the ittroduction of another figure. Mrs. John Adams was if we may be excused a trite, and, ordinarily, a sillily exaggerated designation) a magnificent woman. Of her peculiarities of character we may hereafter find occasion to speak. Suffice it now to say, that she was an admirable spectimen of New-Eigland intelligence and firmners—as unbending to the semblance as to the reality of a departure, to a hair's breadth, from any of those rigid observances which had always been practiced in New-Eogland society, and which would have solicited the grim approbation of John Calvin and John Kuoz! Mrs. Adams was little pleased with the society of France. Her letters to her correspondents at home give some piquant sketcher, and it must be confessed that she succeeds in making a good deal that she saw suffi succeeds in making a good deal that she saw suffi-ciently riciculous. Her picture of the table scene at Franklin'a, of Madame Helvetius of the little dog ere, will always be laughed at by the best friends of the indicated "pationocher." One man, however, Mrs. Adams found in France to respect and admire. See wrete home to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." She speerely lamested that Mr. A1 ams a departure for England would separate them sms departure for England would separate them from his society. She kept up no sentimental corresponderce with him, after that departure, because that we not the way that "Abigail Adams" had been brought no to feel or act—that was not according to the New-England standard; but she did, from time to time, address him friendly letters, and she honored him with the execution of her little orders on shop-keepers in Paris, as if he had been a member of her family. That man was J-ffersol, and he toorouguly received her except and admiration.

family That man was J-fferson, and he reciprecated her respect and admiration. With regard to the literary execution of this work, without reference to the profuse and often relevant speculations of the author, it exhibits the marks of a sincere devotion to the subject, a conscientious diligence in the search and examination of authorities, and eften a remarkable degree of graphic power in the description of incidents and the drawing of characters. It is creditable to Mr. Randall for the obvious patience with which he has elaborated his materials, and the thoroughness with which he has grasped the extensive details of his subject. As a writer, however, he exhibits vertain defects of judgment, and often a singular infelicity of expression. He has crowded and encun bered his narrative with various episodes, frequently of a purely speculative character, which tend to break down the most obdurate reader. His love of general reflection is indulged to excess leading us to regret his wanderings from the main point which he has in hard. With the omission of superflucus digressions, the work would be brought into a far more convenient shape, and the interest of the reader greatly enhanced. In point of style Mr. Rardall profests against reliance on English authorities and utterly disclaims the character of a purist in language. But he carries his antagonism Mainst precedent to a vicious extent. It is no proof of patriotism to violate the established rules of grammar, nor to insist on a use of words unknown among classical writers. Such eccentricities as to speak of the "verbiage" of a sentence instead of its phraseology, with many similar instancer, which we will not quote, is carrying the principle of democratic freedom altogether too far. Whether they are the result of affectation or of carelessness, they cannot be excused even by the mest friendly critics.

THE ONIO DEMOCRACY -The Columbus correct pendent of The Cincinnati Gazette, writing Dec. 18.

says:

The Democracy hereabouts are earnestly for Douglas, and propose a call in a few days for a Doug

"Judge Rankin, Democratic member elect from this county to the lower House, is indignant at the in-decision of United States Senator Paga in this crisis, and proposes to introduce as ly in the ensuing session, a joint resolution, instructing that Senator to vote against the admission of Karsas with the Lecompton

Constitution.

"The Statesman grows bolder in its depunciation of The Statesman grows bolder in its derunciation of the Adm nistration policy, and warms the President if the unpopular Lecompton Constitution is forced on the people of that Territory, that Democracy will, at the nest election in Ohio, be defeated by over 80,000 majority—will lose eight Democratic members of Coupress, and that Mr. Chase will be returned to his old reat in the United States Senate in place of Ma

If they don't like the Constitution, why in the name of Africa and leaders don't they rote it down! [N. O. Smiletin. Because they have not got a chance; and why, is the name of America and applies, are they not to have

FIRE IN TENTH AVENUE .- Yesterday afternoon a fire cocurred in the building No. 355 Tenth avenue, occupied by Mr. McKruger as a rag depot. Dismage THE WIDOWS LAST LOAP.

To the Editor of The S. Y. Tribuna. Sis: Many a noble deed in quiet poverty is never recorded on earth. Let us rescue one too good to be lost. In dark scenes to come it may waken some meesenger of mercy, or cheer some broken heart.

At the close of a long, hard Winter, more than two years since, we were summoned from the institution one morning, past liquor stores, junk-shops, and fishcar's, to one of these little vile imitations of the Tower of Rabel a rear tenant house in the low region be tween the Five Points and the Bowery. In a small chamber, neat even in misery, was the patient. She was the yourg wido red mother of four heapless ittle ones, a deloate, lady-like woman, best as with suffering, with brown hais, eyes red with weeping, and thir, pale features, once handsome, but then the picture of despair. There was strange, thind reserve. Having given up to die, as she afterward said, she "only wished to save a Corone sinquest." She had neither flush nor cough, neither fever nor consumption. A horrible suspicion if whed. It appeared, on inquiry, that she lived by sewing, that she was of no wealthy church to help her, but only of a little Tract Ward Mission; and that, after her rent was paid, she had left from her scanty earnings, less than five cents a day, for each, in those expensive times, to clothe, warm, and feed five persons. Except an colasional better meal from friends, without meat, butter or vegetables, she had lived, at times, for months on dry broad. Modest to a fault, she would die rather than beg. There she was, the very "shedow" of the "Sing of the Shirg." At length, forgetfully, there was suggested her nourishing food." It was too much. She answared with a gush of tears, and a fond look at her childree, like that a cinsumptive mother sometimes gives in parting. Just as Arctic or African travelers, long famished on scanty food, at last faint to rise no more, in the plenty of a grea; city, she was staking of gradwas the yourg wide red mother of four helpless in the plenty of a great city, she was staking of grad

us is the picus of a great city, she was that ig of great us is started ion.

Some kind ladies nareed her to life, and helped to win her history. It was full of sadness. Left early a lone orphan, she had afterward sacrificed the good-life of helpines, and some property expectations in her marriage, and the young couple had left their home in a cistant seaport to bury the assives in New York. Misfortures had still followed. Jusbefore the birth of their fourth child, her husband had sore to New-Orleans for employment, where, delirious with fever, and unable to send a message, he had with fever, and unable to send a message, he had died a few days after bi- arrival, leaving his destitute died a few days after bis arrival, leaving his destitate family in a dark New York basement unconscious of his fare for menths, and wondering why the peer dead father did not write and send them money. The embers died on the hearth, and the last crust was gone. Terrible gloomy days followed. Her little ones came, like the children of Ugolino in Duste, and chazed her by crying for bread. Her brain throbbad, and she rected to and fro with mariac wildness. She calmed. It was dark night. By the dim light, are saw on the mantle a cum of power readymined. She tried to on tre mantle a cup of poten ready mired. She tried to Lerve herself to give, and dilak, and quiet all. Start-ing back with a shudder, she prayed for deliverance, was heard at the door. Igoorant of what was pass was heard at the door. Ignorant of what was passe ing, but with a strange impression of something arong in that room, a Ward Missionary of the City Tract Society, the Rev. Mr L, accidentally calling late above, groped his way to the besement below. This toe good man left for a charge in the country, all was changed for the better. Then, by a sort of itsality, time after time, came long sick-ness and sore trials, relieved, so far as they were known, by the unsought, kind attentions, and reclast running ampals of her heat friends for years. modest public appeals of her best friends for years, the ladies of the "Home for the Friendless," But she grew weary of troubling. To one so sensitive it was easier to fast than to beg, easier to hide than complain.

easier to fast than to beg, easier to hids than compiain.

Three sorrowful years had passed from the p ison scene to the time of our first visit, and the commendament of our story. Once more she had given up to die—alone. It was the dark hour before dawn. Friends were enlisted, and for many months she was kindly watched. They discovered that she had long borne an exemplary character; and that, acid threatening Sabbath carousals in the Sxth Ward, she might a metimes be seen, pale and weary, climbing fithly tenart houses to distribute tracts. One day a lady tenant houses to describute tracts. One day a lady friend found her greatly agitated. It see ned that, some time previous, while in want herself, she had searched out a destitute Irish family, sick and starving, and repeatedly interceed for them in valu with a neighbor, of their church, who could have helped them. He had promised, but forgotten. Sabbath morning came, but no relief. She had but one loaf left, and no money to buy more. With a struggle, such as only a mother can feel, in taking breat from the nonths of her famished children, she cut her last loaf in two, and, robbing her own, carried one half to feed those of another nation and faith. tenant tonses to cierribute tracts.

fully his omission had been supplied. Some time af-terward, as he lay sirking with dropsy he remem-bered his fault, sent for this self-denying widow of another religion, and generously insisted on her scoopt of a small sum by way of atosement. And it was the sclemn tender of the money in the hand of the dying n an and his ghastly features, and faint accents, that

nan and his gnastly leaturer, and take accessed that so overcome her.

Through her triend, the story soon spread. In France it would have wen for her the famous medal for "Public Virtue." But with the genius of a commercial city, it was decided to honor her with the more needul present of a "Fancy Sore" all famished A f-w gave from earlier sympathy, but three fourths of the courts and the final success of the while outer. the capital, and the final success of the whole enter-prise, depended on that noble act. The gentleman who carried her first subscription, said it was this that moved him, and that for weeks comething whapered in his ear, "Half a loat!" "Haif a loaf!" Keen eyes in Wall street glistened with a tear at the tale. Har old triends of the Home were early in the fie old friends of the Home were easily in the hear and delicately appealed through their journal. Money care freely. It remineed one of the romantic origin of Francke's celebrated "Orphan House" at flaile. The corpenter casemaker and printer were all denors. At bare cost, an artist neighbor lettered in gift, on a neat hanging sign outside, "Mes. E.——, Farsed, "Needles, Hosery and Fancy Goods;" another, equal-hand secretary line on a france card issue, "Unit "Needles, Hosiery and Fancy Goods;" another, equally kind, wrote prettily on a large card inside, "Onl' dren's Toys Cheap," and a third added later a bright tablet with "Stationery." Fine ladies in carriages distributed her cards. A poor old man with astame, toiling all day, rose at the dawn of a Sammer corn as a gift to paint her window, and a noble hearted Sabbath scholar of nine years, surrounded with luxury, spent weeks in his rick room, making facey kites as he said. "to help the poor widow." The day he left the tenant-house, and moved into her pleasant store she wept hears of joy. She said. "It was so strange." She had secretly prayed to Hasven a whole year that her children might be taken from that victous neighborhood.

is bood. E whiteen months have passed since her first venture Eighteen months have passed since her first venture in trade. All the mother has been roused. Her little shop is full of tasteful devices quite Parisian. With special tenderness to the poor, she is kind and binging to ait. She is prudent strictly honest, and willing to sell cleapy, and wait patiently for success. Before the finas cal crisis, she was slowly galaing. She has striven in more trying seasons till she has fainted from exhaustion; till, toking by her dim light shaining through crevices long after midnight, she has brought watchness for burglars to her door; till pressing watchmee for burglers to her door; till pressing monthly bills have been paid by leaving off meat for dinter. These sacrifices have told. They have slightly dimmed her night, threatening that palsy of the nerve of vision, the blind "arp serene" of Milton or the amaurosis of surgeons; and they bave caused repeated and free raising of blood. They will probably keep out the sheriff, but we fear

About five minutes' walk cast from the Bowery. in About five minutes walk east from the Bowery, in a wide, newly opened street, on the south side, at the first corner from the commencement, stands a neat, yellow cottage, and stretching beneath the eaves is the sign, "Cheap Fancy Store." It has been filled with that "last loat." We have dreamed that, in the trials of a panic Winter, the patronage of the good neighbors who may recognize this potrait, and is claime, may possibly turn the scale between the suffering that may crush, and the comfort that may restore. She has won her freedom, and she deserves to live. Entirely without her knowledge, in simple bunnanity, we present this strange history for publication, parity as a prescription to keep of blindness and consumption. And the circle around her, to whem it is thus addressed or say one else, can easily test ifs entire truth. A Wall street President and a leading firm in the "Swamp," her neighbors, nave kindly offered, as soon as this shall appear and be known to her, to save deeper questions that might would her by acting as references.

wound her by acting as references.

But for the larger world beyond, we have treasured these incidents from real life, hoping that they may ine many who may hever see the Heroine of the ribute in honest trace. In a crisis when thousands are suffering, these facts limstrate great principles in beneviolence. That busy home with its tears of joy, around which but one storm has yet gathered, it eloquent with which but one atorm has yet gathered, it enoughest with the thought, that the way to raise the downcast, a to help them to help themselves. The divided loaf pleads with the poor to bless the poor. Ravings of hunger, and a poison cup warn the fish with volves pewa, that the "naked" and "sick" whom the Savier remembered even in his vision of Judgment, may be famishing while his followers are sleeping. But the faith that starved its own to feed the stranger. only to reap a reward no mortal could forease, has every human being a rubine mortal. As if on a re bow, skirting dark clouds, is inscribed, "Cost

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

rom The Jackmanile Republican of Dan 16. By the arrival of the mail from the South this morning we are placed in possession of the following important news from the Iddian nation. It is contained in a letter to a gentleman of this place, from his brother, who is in the rervice, and can be relied upon as correct in every particular.

who is in the service, and can be relied upon as correct in every particular:

I wrote you a few days since, and alluded to a scout then in contempiation after Indians—the result of which is not as satisfactory as we desired. On the 24th ultime, a command of seveny dive men, consting of detachments from Brady's. Hardee's and Parkhill comparise, started out from Chocksikal Cey, on Pacholastchee River—Capt. Parkhill in command—for a seven days' scout on foot, carrying their provisions on their backs. On the 28th thay met a party of Indians in ambush across a very deep creek, Capt. Parkhill with eighteen men in advance. Upon approaching the creek the Indians fired upon them, falling Capt. Parkill almost instantly! and wounding four of his men and one of Hardee's—a Mr. O'Ne'll of your county. The number of Indians wounding four of his men and one of Hardees—a mi.
O'Nell of your county. The number of Indians
killed is supposed to be three. The men behaved
handsomely—one of them (Wilkerson of Savaenab)
killed the Indian who first fired and shot Capt. Park-

After destroying several of their fields, which were After destroying several of their helds, which were abundantly supplied with pumpkins, corn, peas, potatoes, &c., the scout returned. Another will start out in a few days, in which Col. Rogers will participate. He would have done so in the first, but was prevented on account of sickness.

The foregoing intelligence was issued in an extra from this citive on Saturday last. Since that time we have received a highly interesting letter from Col. L. A. Hardee, which contains important news in detail from the seat of war. We have only room for the following extracts from this entertaining document:

On or about the 19th ula, Capt. Cone, with a pertion of Capt. Whitehead's Company, and his own, numbering sixty-three rank and file, struck a plain trail leading south direct for the "Cyptess." This trail, well known to fitner commanders in the Florida war, was ten or fitner commanders in the Florida war, was ten or fitner per coll and is a well beaten track about eight miles from Fort Dote, and five from Fort Kaies. Eight miles on the trail he found an Indian village consisting of for y tive huts recently erected. This village was not known by the War Department. Finding a fresh trail of some sixly or a hundred warriors, it was thought advisable to send for reinforcements. Captains Stephens, Stewart and Harrison, with a pertion of tueir respective companies scon reported themselves to Capt. Cone, who in command of the whole began the travel on the trail in earnest.

trail in earnest.

After following the trail some four or five days through mud and water, they heard the Indians beating rice. It becoming now impossible to control the men, "the hot bood coursing their veins" at the recollection of their savage deeds, veins" at the recollection of their savage deeds, Capt. Core ordered a general charge, himself in company with the gallant Dr. Hitton Jones led—on they rushed until within twenty paces of their wigwams, when they were discovered by the squaws, who gave the alarm with deafening yells. At that time two of the warriors were trying the scape. Living the same than the same trying the same than the same trying the scape.

time two of the warriors were trying the example. Lieut, Stephens, with his unerring aim, caused them to "kiss the stell" so dearly loved. The remaining ninetees were easily captured. The prisoners were then ordered to march under a strong guard, when a number of warriors began firing on the rear. Then Dr. Hilton Jones charged back on them, which made them show how nimble they were in their imbs.

The warriors continued in pursuit, and occasionally firing, but doing no damage save injuring a pumpkin which case of the boys had on his back to roast for diener, and that only made two holes, the ball landing safe under his shirt. The warriors, anxious for reverge, proceeded near their encampment, found 38 of their horses grazing, and succeeded in capturing and cutting their broats. This party of warriors was no doubt commanded by Gen. Bow Legs in person, as his likeness and full regains were a portion of the trophies obtained.

It is now late at night. Express just arrived and reports another bloody engagement in the Cypress, and with deep regret we learn that Capt Parkuill of and with deep regret we learn that Capt Parkuill of an arrived and with deep regret we learn that Capt Parkuill of an arrived and with deep regret we learn that Capt Parkuill of an arrived and with the same on a second capture of the capture of reports another bloody engagement in the Cypress, and with deep regret we lears that Capt Packnill of Tallanassee was killed white leading his men on a charge. Thirty-five of the Duval cow boys were eagsged in this action. The Ladian warrior who shot down Capt. Parkhill now made his appearance on a examp and waiving his rifle over his bead, now sounded the war-heep, when a ball from the rifle of John Wilkerson changed his tune and he fell a lifeless corpse on his native soil. I am now preparing to receive the wounded who are now coming up in a small schooner. I lears with much regret that Henry O'Neil is shot though the lungs and his recovery is doubtful. It may be necessary to state that the above was a detachment of Col. Rogers's command.

I should like to give you a more full account, but time is short, and the steamer leaves in a few hours. I may give you a more minute account of the prospects of the war closing in my next. I leave here at early dawn with twenty-five men for the Cypress, should the wanted admit of my doing so. The men are all in high spirits, anxious for an engagement. Lieur, John G. Haddock has returned from Fort Center, declares he will never return to old Duval until he hushes the war-whoop of every savage in Florida. My friend Dr. West is now acting as an assistant surgeon of the regiment.

on of the regiment.

DISCHARGE OF THE BARK ALNAH.

On Wednesday morning, Marchal Runders, Mr. Mc Keep, Mr. Robison and his counsel, Gen. Nye met in the office of the United States District-Attorney to consult about the vessel Alnah, which was captured on eaday, on suspicion of being engaged in fillibus tering.

Keen made an order for the immediate discharge of the

vessel. It appeared that the fifty four men discovered o board, and supposed to be bloody minded piraces, were peaceful laborers who had been engaged by Mr. R b. sen to assist in the construction of the Savanilla and Moreto Railroad, near St. Jago de Cuba. Some of the men were occupied on the same work last year.
Lue powder found on board was intended for blasting and not for hostile demonstrations against the Nica-

This information was derived from letters sent to Mr. McKeen by Messie. Moses Taylor, David Ogden and Gen. Nye.

Mr. Ogden's letter stated that he is personally acmainted with Mr. John A Robison, and with the obect of his voyage in the Alnah. That he was bound there to finish a railroad in the vicinity of St. Jago de Cubs, on which he has been engaged for some time past. Mr. Ogden pledges himself that Mr. Robison has no intention of fillibustering, and expresses a desire that the vessel may be allowed to proceed on her voyage immediately, as the detention will be produc-

tive of serious injury.

Mr. Taylor also states that Mr. Robison is known to him as an engineer, and as having been for some time engaged in the constrction of the above-mentioned railway. Mr. Nye's letter corroborates these statements. From these letters and other information the District-Attorney was led to believe that the object of the voyage was not illegal in any way, and therefore she was discharged.

Mr. Rebison declared his intention of sailing at 12 clock on Wednesday.

The following is a list of the names and officers of the crew of the Alush:

the crew of the Almah:

T Me dune, aged 35, John Holland 22,
Wm. Kelly, 36.
Angus Fully, 38,
Pouris Borges, 32,
Phuig Docest, 32,
Phuig Docest, 32,
Patrick Burne, 38,
Patrick Burne, 38,
Patrick Burne, 38,
Patrick Burne, 38,
Michael O'Kelly, 39, Char F. Sples, 39,
Michael O'Kelly, 39, Char F. Sples, 39,
Michael O'Rely, 39, John Brady, 30,
Michael Waling, 32,
John Brady, 30,
Michael Waling, 32,
John Model, 38,
John Shelpenson, 40,
John Stepenson, 40,
Patrick Claney, 39,
Peter Grady, 52,
John McCrow, 33,
Wm. Deyle, 31,

We are requested to state that the Belmont and Br tish Art Collections will be open on Christmas Day and evening.

DEFALCATION IN ROCHESTER .- A defaloation has Direction in Rochester,—A deficient has been discovered in the account of Mr. Heman Looms, Treaturer of the Rochester Savings Bank. The amount is ascertaned to be \$18,420, and it has been seen ed by lieus upon his property, so that the institution will not be likely to suffer a loss. Mr. Loomie has steed high as a business man, and the ethics confidence was reposed in his integrity.

[Synamic Journal, 21st.
Navigation Expression on the Union Means.

NATIGATION REOPERED ON THE UPPER MISSIS street - The recent mand weather has had the effect to them the ice in the Mississippi, and we learn that the reverse all clear below Lc Crosse, and there is a fair prospect of a respecting to St. I and. Beate are leaving Available for the appearing see. [Chic. Journal. CITY ITEMS.

THE MASONIC LODGE AND MONUMENT IN HO P DR. KANE. - The Free Masons of New-York as about ferming a lodge in honor of Dr. Kane, and in ther propose to erect a monument a mow-peak of ther propose to creet a monument—a mow-peaker immense high—in the park of the Cooper destinate to be of white marble, of irregular shape, with for tablets in the base appropriately inscribed. There is no doubt but the Masonie fraterity, as well as the public and scientific world, will unite in this jet and landable tribute to a good and great man. We take lodge is to be arranged with characteristic embelled ments representing the career of Dr. Kaoe, and me especially during his Arcie voyages. A large mecallion is being prepared to adors the walls of the temple or ledge-room, representing the open Polar the suggestions and coperation of many of our sub stantial and prominent citizens. It would the seem that an object so just ad appropriate to scarcely fail of being accomplished where acience and true merit have been rec "th just consideration

Church fthe Rev. nected with the North Pre Dr. Haiffeld's), corner of hair street and Ninti avenue, will held their Sixth . Fair creaty on the more at street and Ninth ing of Christmas Day, commencing at 10; c'alcak. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler is expected to all the children. This Sabbath School now numbers ? children. The room secupied is now so crowded the it has been found necessary to bire additional aper men's, which have beer seared in Thirty-severed street, near Tenth avenue. The poor and outeset has thus been taken care of.

donation of 800 books to this library was received pa-terday by Mr. Wm. Jay Hacket! from the publishes Appletons of Broadway; from James F. Heary, eq. of the Board of Education, 20 volumes of superio-books; from the American Sunday School Union, 187 volumes; from the Rev. Dr. Stohlmann of St. Mathem Church, Walker street, 42 wolumes of German broke Mr. Harkett has collected and sent forward for the library 1,891 volumes. This noble and humans asterprise has been very successful. May it proper

FIRSHING RAILROAD-WINTER ARRANGEMENTS The 6.45 a. m. train to and from Fushing has be discontinued for the Wirter, and the two last train leave each terminus at an earlier hour-departing the New-York and Flushing simultaneously as follows: ard 11 a. m., and 1, 3 30 and 5 p m. MISCENDECT OF A POLICEMAN -It is charged the

on Tuesday night John H Van Tassel, who has been acting as one of the Special Aide to Superintent Tallmadge since the organization of the Metropolita Pol ce, was engaged in a transaction which may real in his being dismissed from the Department. Ve Tassel, with others of the Police force, was on daty the Academy of Music on the evening in question, at as Chari y Bal given in that edifice, and it is said that is obtained some ten or a dozen tickets of admission ton ball, which he retailed to apply an's in the street a's great discount. Information being given to Gessel Superinterdent Tailmadge, he promptly ordered the arrest of Van Tassel, who late the same night was taken in custody at his residence, in Sixty fifth street, by Officer McDougal of the Detective Fores. The accused was conveyed to the Nineteenth Precise Station-House and locked up for the remainder of the night by Sergeant Fuller. Yesterday morang Dr. Alexarder D. Mott appeared at the Police Head-Quarters and prepared the following charge against the secured:

the accused:

Charge—Against John Van Tarsel, for stealing and selling ten inches of the Charity Hall and taking from the seekes of J. H. Brown, acting as doorkeeper at the Academy Made on the 27d cay of December 1837, six more states, and a stating them in its own packer.

Specification.—I was standing near the front door, looking us them to be a John Van Tassel was standing mear him, and pairs hand into Brown's pocket, and extracted about six takes. He put them into his own pecket, and at that mosment I select his hand with the tickets still in it. I took him he had store them. He made as me frivolous excuse and I requested M. Brown to have him put out of the building. Provious to his courrence it was reported to make the took and John Van Tassel had offered to assist the doorkeeper in piscing the tooket in the box instead of which he put them to Mr. Seagrist for the ALEXANDER B. MOTE.

The occurred was yesterday morning conveyed be-

The accused was yesterday morning conveyed be fere the Commissioners, and allowed to go on his parel until Saturday next, when the matter will be fully investigated by the Board.

We have been requested to correct some errors which occurred in a paragraph published in Tuesday's paper headed "Suppleed duicide of a Spiritualist." We learn from the friends of the decessed that her name was not Evans, but Myers; that she was not a Spiritualist nor in the habit of attending spiritual cisiles; that she had not, to the knowledge of her family, threatened seif-destruction, and that her friends are of the opinion that she died of taking arsenic by mir take for another drug. The Coroner's inquest #1 probably throw light on the subject.

SCHMARY OF ARRESTS.—The following table et bibite the number of arrests made by the Police for the twenty four hours, ending on Wednesday morning. December 23 and also the number of lodgers accommodated at each Precinct Station-House during the previous night, as reported by the Inspector and Sergeants to the Deputy-Superintendent, at his office,

| | Lodgers | | | Lodgers |
|---------------|---------|--|--|--|
| | 50 | XIII | 1 | 17 |
| 3 | 10 | XIV | 4 | 35 |
| | 30 | | | 2 |
| 8 | 831 | XVII | 4 | |
| | 18 | | | " |
| | 27 | XX | 4 | 19 |
| | 17 | | | 5 |
| romeron, erro | *** | | | - |
| al arrests. | •••••• | | | 631 |
| otal | | | | 16 |
| | Arrests | 9 84 9 59 3 19 11 39 6 31 18 53 5 18 7 7 27 12 7 12 7 13 arre-1s 1a lodgers. | 9 #4 XII. 2 50 XIII. 3 19 XIV. 6 81 XVI. 5 18 XVI. 5 18 XVI. 7 27 XX. 12 XXI. 12 XXI. 13 170 XXI. 14 170 XXII. 15 18 XIX. 16 18 XIX. 17 27 XX. 18 18 XIX. 19 19 XXII. 10 10 10 XXII. 10 10 10 XXII. 11 10 10 XXII. | 9 24 XII. 1 2 59 XIII. 5 3 19 XIV. 4 11 29 XV. 4 16 51 XV. 1 3 518 XVII. 1 5 5 18 XVII. 4 6 18 XIX. 5 7 27 XX 5 12 2 XXI. 4 12 3 XXI. 4 12 3 XXI. 4 13 100gers |

THE RECENT SHOOTING AFFRAY-VERDICT OF JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE -At 101 o'clock yesterday morring Coroner Hills renewed his investigation in

morning Coroner Hills renewed his investigation in the matter of Patrick Vaughan, the man who died from the effects of a pixtol-shot wound received on the morning of the 2d test., while creating a riot and attempting to murder several officers at the VIII's Polit District of the Eleventh Ward, as previously reported. Some of the efficers engaged in the conflict with the deceased and his gang appeared and gave their testimony before the Coroner, which clearly established the feet that they were in the performannes of their legitimate duties when attacked by Vaughan and further that is shooting him they were acting on the defender and nothing more. Officer Hawks, who was atabled by the deceased, a still in a feebe conclition, was anabled by the deceased, a still in a feebe conclition, was anabled by the deceased, as till in a feebe conclition, was anabled by the deceased, as till in a feebe conclition, was anabled by the deceased, as till in a feebe conclition, was unable to appear and testify, as he has been permitted to absert time of from the city for the benefit of his health. The following is a copy of the testimony taken yes terr's a first the Coroner and the Jury.

William L Miller, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I am an officer in the Eleventh Ward; on the night of the last election or rather, morning it being about I o'clock a m, there was a difficulty at No 181 Avenue C, between the deceased Kennedy and Young; some one called me to come is and qualithe disturbance: I went into the hall through the best-room; the three men above named fumediately set upon me; the deceased when the observance is the deceased when the half. In Juffy, they are choking me; I'l could hardly speak and was in the politicom; he came immediately so my sid; I said, "Duffy, they are choking ne; I'l could hardly speak and was in the politicom; he came immediately so my sid; I said, that the short is a standard to the half; and the constant with the half is hand; the deceased with the half; is a said, "This is the man," deceased